stration in Petrograd. The next day, opening the Congress session, Chkheidze read a telegram from Kerensky to the Provisional Government. It gave a glittering picture of the initial success of the Russian troops and demanded that the regiments taking part in the offensive be given red banners and the honorary title of "Regiments of July 1." The Congress responded with a long ovation. That day jubilant crowds marched along the Nevsky Prospect with red flags decorated with patriotic slogans. Kerensky was their hero.

The success at the front changed the political climate in Petrograd. Many leftists joined the patriotic bandwagon. The stronghold of the Anarchists was liquidated without bloodshed by an impressive task force organized by the Executive Committee. The Communist papers were filled with vituperation against the new crime of the moderates when the Petrograd Soviet met to take a stand on the offensive. Tseretelli's report was interrupted by both applause and jeers. I moved an appeal to the peasants, workers, and soldiers in the rear garrisons to support the front troops. Its concluding paragraph, condemning sabotage of the war effort, provoked tumultuous protest. The resolution was finally accepted, but the majority was small. We were fighting an uphill battle in Petrograd. Lenin's propaganda had begun to bear fruit.

REAR REGIMENTS PROTEST AGAINST THE OFFENSIVE

That same day the students of a military school in Peterhof, twenty miles from the capital, decided to celebrate the offensive by a church service and a parade on the school grounds. Soldiers of a reserve regiment located nearby opened fire on the students. According to the first report, many young boys had been killed. The Congress sent Vilenkin and me to investigate.

We reached Peterhof late in the evening, called the regimental committee together, and asked it to summon witnesses of the event. The witnesses testified that the regiment opposed the imperialistic war and was therefore provoked by the students' celebration. They claimed that the soldiers had no arms, that those who had guns did not fire, and that those who fired aimed in the air. If any students were wounded, they probably had hurt themselves in the melee. We told the committee we would question the students and announce our decision before dawn.

"Keep the men on the alert!" Vilenkin ordered. "All companies will be assembled to hear our decision."

Then we proceeded to the school. The first report proved to have